APPENDIX F: Certification Form

Consumer Confidence Report
Certification Form
(to be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

(To certify electronic delivery of the CCR, use the certification form on the State Board's website at http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/CCR.shtml)

Water System Name: Silver Oak Wine Cellars, LLC

Water System Number: CA 49-01374

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on July 1, 2020 (*date*) to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water.

Certified by:
Name: Natasha M. Hart
Signature:
Title: Executive Administrative Assistant
Phone Number: (707) 942-7070 Date: October 7, 2020

To summarize report delivery used and good-faith efforts taken, please complete the below by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate:

☒ CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods. Specify other direct delivery methods used: Posted on-site in employee lunch room and/or copy room.

☐ "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:

- ☐ Posting the CCR on the Internet at www._____
- ☐ Mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used)
- ☐ Advertising the availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of press release)
- ☐ Publication of the CCR in a local newspaper of general circulation (attach a copy of the published notice, including name of newspaper and date published)
- ☐ Posted the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)
- ☐ Delivery of multiple copies of CCR to single-billed addresses serving several persons, such as apartments, businesses, and schools
- ☐ Delivery to community organizations (attach a list of organizations)
- ☐ Other (attach a list of other methods used)

☐ *For systems serving at least 100,000 persons*: Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible internet site at the following address: www._____

☐ *For investor-owned utilities*: Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

This form is provided as a convenience for use to meet the certification requirement of the California Code of Regulations, section 64483(c).

2019
CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
FOR DRINKING WATER

July 1, 2020

SILVER OAK CELLARS
7300 Highway 128, Healdsburg, CA 95448
Water System № CA 49-01374

Water System # CA 49-01374| *Address* 7300 Highway 128, Healdsburg, CA 95448| *Report Date* July 1, 2020

CCR INTRODUCTION

Silver Oak Wine Cellars is committed to providing this Consumer Confidence Report for the health and safety of its customers. This Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) is a snapshot of the System's water quality for the period of January 1 through December 31, 2019. This report provides details regarding general information about drinking water, the system's water source type and origin, water quality monitoring data from current and previous years, as well as, how the present constituents compare to State and Federal standards. Thank you for taking the time to review the CCR and for helping the system conserve water. This document is also available at https://sdwis.waterboards.ca.gov/PDWW/.

Silver Oak Wine Cellars se compromete con proveer este reporte de confianza al consumidor en conmemoración a la salud y bien estar de los consumidores. Este informe es una muestra de la calidad del agua del periodo del 1° de enero al 31 de diciembre del 2019. Dentro encontrara detalles sobre de donde viene el agua del sistema, informe sobre la cualidad del agua, informe sobre el año previo y el presente, y como se compara con los estándares del estado y federales. Les agradecemos por tomar el tiempo para repasar el Reporte de Confianza y Consumidor para el año y por ayudar al sistema a conservar agua. Este documento también está disponible en https://sdwis.waterboards.ca.gov/PDWW/.

这份报告含有关于您的饮用水的重要讯息。请用以下地址和电话联系 Silver Oak Wine Cellars
以获得中文的帮助 7300 Highway 128, CA 95448. Phone (707) 942-7000.

Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa Silver Oak Wine Cellars, 7300 Highway 128, Healdsburg, CA 95448 o tumawag sa (707) 942-7100 para matulungan sa wikang Tagalog.

Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Xin vui lòng liên hệ Silver Oak Wine Cellars tai 7300 Highway 128, Healdsburg, CA 95448 (707) 942-7100 để được hỗ trợ giúp bằng tiếng Việt.

Tsab ntawv no muaj cov ntsiab lus tseem ceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Thov hu rau Silver Oak Wine Cellars ntawm 7300 Highway 128, Healdsburg, CA 95448, (707) 942-7100 rau kev pab hauv lus Askiv.

GENERAL INFORMATION REGARDING DRINKING WATER

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- *Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.*
- *Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.*
- *Pesticides and herbicides, that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.*
- *Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.*
- *Radioactive contaminants, that can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.*

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Water System # CA 49-01374| *Address* 7300 Highway 128, Healdsburg, CA 95448| *Report Date* July 1, 2020

WATER SYSTEM INFORMATION

Water System Name: Silver Oak Wine Cellars
Water System Classification: Non-transient Non-Community Water System
Water System №: CA 49-01374

Name of Source	Source ID #	Type of Water Source in Use	Source Location
Winery Well (Well # 003)	CA 49-01374-004	Ground Water Well	7300 Highway 128, Healdsburg, Ca 95448

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information:

An assessment of the drinking water source(s) for Silver Oak Wine Cellars was completed on June 28, 2020. A copy of the complete assessment, including analysis reports, are available at 7300 Highway 128, Healdsburg, Ca 95448. A copy of the assessment may be requested by contacting Tasha Hart, Silver Oak's Water System Representative at (707) 942-7071 or thart@silveroak.com.

Drinking Water Analysis Information:

Analysis has been conducted throughout the year of 2018 by Brelje & Race Laboratory. Copies may be obtained by contacting Brelje & Race at 425 S. E Street, Santa Rosa, Ca or 707.544.8807.

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation:

At this time, the system does not require regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation.

For more information, contact: **Tony LeBlanc, President and Water System Coordinator**
Phone: **(707) 942-7100**

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency**.**

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Regulatory Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Variances and Exemptions: State Board permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

ND:	not detectable at testing limit
ppm:	parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb:	parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
ppt:	parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
ppq:	parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/L)
pCi/L:	picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

TABLES 1 - 8

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, and 6 list all the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The State Water Board allows for certain contaminants to be monitored less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one-year-old. *Any violation of an MCL or AL is asterisked*. Additional information regarding the violation is provided within the report.*

TABLE 1 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA

Microbiological Contaminants (complete if bacteria detected)	**Highest No. of Detections**	**No. of months in violation**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Typical Source of Bacteria**
Total Coliform Bacteria	(In a mo.)	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or *E. coli*	(In the year) 2019	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or *E. coli*	0	Human and animal fecal waste
E. coli (Federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)	(In the year) 2019	0	(a)	0	Human and animal fecal waste

(a) Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is *E. coli*-positive or system fails to take repeat samples following *E. coli*-positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for *E. coli*.

SUMMARY INFORMATION FOR FEDERAL REVISED TOTAL COLIFORM RULE

LEVEL 1 AND LEVEL 2 ASSESSMENT REQUIREMENTS

Level 1 or Level 2 Assessment Requirement NOT Due to an E. coli MCL Violation

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system.

Level 2 Assessment Requirement Due to an E. coli MCL Violation

E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, the elderly, and people with severely-compromised immune systems.

Table 1A - Detection of coliform and E. coli bacteria indicates the water system's need to look for potential problems in water treatment and/or distribution. Therefore, upon notification, Silver Oak Wine Cellars is required to identify problems through assessment(s) and correct any problems found within the water system. During the past year, the table indicates the water system had (0) assessments and (0) corrective actions for all level types listed below.

№ of assessment(s)…	**Level Types**		
	Level 1 ***not*** due to E. coli MCL	Level 2 ***not*** due to E. coli MCL	Level 2 ***due*** to E. coli MCL
Were conducted	0	0	0
Were completed	0	0	0
Required corrective action(s)	0	0	0
Corrective action(s) completed	0	0	0

TABLE 2 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER

Lead & Copper (complete if lead or copper detected in the last sample set)		
Constituent	**Lead**	**Copper**
Reporting Units	parts per billion (ppb)	parts per million (ppm)
Sample Date	02/6/2019	02/6/2019
No. of Samples Collected	10	10
90th Percentile Level Detected	<5.0 ppb	1.0 ppm
No. Sites Exceeding Regulatory Action Level (AL)	0	0
Regulatory Action Level (AL)	(15)	(1.3)
Public Health Goal (PHG)	0.2	0.3
No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling	0	Not applicable
Typical Source of Contaminant	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

Lead (Table 2) Specific Language for Community Water Systems:

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Silver Oak Wine Cellars is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When water has been sitting for several hours, the potential for lead exposure can be minimized by flushing the tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. Optional: flushed water may be collected and reused for another beneficial purpose, such as watering plants. If there is concern about lead in the water, please bring to the attention of the System's coordinator so that a review of the source water area analysis can be investigated for possible contamination. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps to minimize exposure are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/lead.

TABLE 3 - SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS

Sodium & Hardness		
Constituent	**Sodium**	**Hardness**
Reporting Units	parts per million (ppm)	parts per million (ppm)
Sample Date	10/10/2013	10/10/2013
Level Detected	27 ppm	205 ppm
Range of Detections	1.0	5
Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)	none	none
Public Health Goal (PHG) and/or Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)	none	none
Typical Source of Contaminant	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring.	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring.

Water System # CA 49-01374| *Address* 7300 Highway 128, Healdsburg, CA 95448| *Report Date* July 1, 2020

TABLE 4 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Turbidity	10/10/13	1.9 NTU	0.1 NTU	TT = [2]	N/A	Soil runoff
[1]Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. Monitoring Turbidity is valuable indicator when determining water quality. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants. [2]Refer to turbidity limits established by the State Water Board.						
Gross Beta Particle Activity	10/10/13	4.1 pCi	4.00	50[2]	(0)	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	10/27/13	0.0210 pCi/L	3	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium 226 & 228	10/10/13	0.0800 pCi/L	0	5	(0)[3]	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium	5/25/17	0.180 ppm	0.100	1	2	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (Natural Source)	5/25/17	0.27ppm	0.100	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as nitrogen, N)	01/17/18	3.7 ppm	0.400	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Nitrate (Table 4) Special Language for Community Water Systems:

The Silver Oak Wine Cellars water system did not detect above levels for the following constituents: Nitrate, Arsenic, Lead, or Randon. However, Nitrate is present at a low level of 3.7 ppm and does meet the drinking water federal and state standard. Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 mg/L is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. Such nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels above 10 mg/L may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

TABLE 5 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Iron	10/10/13	140 ppb	100	300	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese	10/10/13	320 ppb	20	50	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity	10/10/13	1.9 NTU	0.1 NTU	TT = [2]	N/A	Soil runoff
[1]Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. Monitoring Turbidity is valuable indicator when determining water quality. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants. [2]Refer to turbidity limits established by the State Water Board.						
Total Dissolved Solids	10/10/13	330 ppm	0.00	1,000	N/A	Soil Runoff
Specific Conductance	10/10/13	500 µS/cm	0.00	1,600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Chloride	10/10/13	9.3 ppm	0.00	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate	10/10/13	59.0 ppm	0.500	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

TABLE 6 - DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects Language
Manganese*	01/31/12	108 ppb	20 ppb	500 ppb	Manganese exposures resulted in neurological effects. High levels of manganese in people have been shown to result in adverse effects to the nervous system.
Boron	10/10/13	0.091 ppm	0.100 ppm	1 ppm	Boron exposures resulted in decreased fetal weight (developmental effects) in newborn rats.
Vanadium	10/10/13	4.3 ppb	3.0 ppb	50 ppb	Vanadium exposures resulted in developmental and reproductive effects in rats.

SUMMARY INFORMATION FOR VIOLATION OF A MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, OR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT

The following constituents exceeded the allowable MCLs:

Chemical or Constituent	Manganese* (Reference Table 5 and 6)
Violation	The Manganese* level of 320 ppb exceeds the Secondary Drinking Water Standard Maximum Contaminant Level of 50 ppb.
Explanation	Manganese is an essential trace nutrient in all forms of life. The Manganese MCL was set to protect you against unpleasant aesthetic effects such as discolored water, laundry, and the staining of plumbing fixtures. Manganese produces a brownish color in laundered clothing, leaves black particles on fixtures, and effects the tastes of beverages, including tea and coffee.
Duration	In the system, throughout the year.
Actions Taken to Correct the Violation	None
Health Effects Language	Well water from the faucet or tap is usually clear and colorless. However, when water containing colorless dissolved Manganese is allowed to stand in cooking container or comes in contact with the sink or bathtub, the Manganese combines with oxygen from the air to form brownish-black particles. These impurities can give metallic taste to water or to food. The high levels are due to leaching from natural deposits. The notification level for manganese is used to protect consumers from neurological effects. High levels of manganese in people have been shown to result in effects of the nervous system.
Note: MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level	

TABLE 7 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUND WATER SOURCE SAMPLES

Microbiological Contaminants (complete if fecal-indicator detected)	**Total No. of Detections**	**Sample Dates**	**MCL [MRDL]**	**PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
E. coli	(In the year) 0	N/A	0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	(In the year) 0	N/A	TT	n/a	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	(In the year) 0	N/A	TT	n/a	Human and animal fecal waste

SUMMARY INFORMATION FOR FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUND WATER SOURCE SAMPLES, UNCORRECTED SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCIES, OR GROUND WATER TT

SPECIAL NOTICE OF FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUND WATER SOURCE SAMPLE

N/A

SPECIAL NOTICE FOR UNCORRECTED SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCIES

N/A

VIOLATION OF GROUND WATER TT

TT Violation	**Explanation**	**Duration**	**Actions Taken to Correct the Violation**	**Health Effects Language**
N/A				

SILVER OAK WINE CELLARS DRINKING SOURCE IS A WELL and DOES NOT SUPPLY SURFACE WATER AS A SOURCE.